

Monday, December 24, 1860.

On the outside is a letter from Geo. M. Weston, to a citizen of Maine, upon the subject of the personal liberty law of that State.

**CABINET MEETING.**—The news brought by Hon. Caleb Cushing, on his arrival in this city on Saturday evening last, from Charleston, S. C., was considered of sufficient importance to call an immediate Cabinet consultation, in which they were engaged nearly all yesterday.

**REMOVALS.**—The city was full of rumors yesterday in relation to events transpiring in South Carolina. It is said that the President received a dispatch from Charleston, informing him that, unless the revenue cutter, now at that city, is withdrawn, the people will take Fort Moultrie. The dispatch is understood to be from Gov. Pickens.

One version is, that the dispatch referred to was to Senator Toombs, not to the President. The revenue was collected on Saturday, at Charleston.

It was believed last evening that the President will to-day send to Congress a message in relation to South Carolina affairs.

## SOUTH CAROLINA GIVING REASONS.

We have rarely seen a better illustration of the wisdom of the advice given to McIntosh, when he was appointed to a judgeship in India, to trust to his good sense in arriving at decisions, but to be reticent in giving the reasons for his decisions, than in the manifesto of the South Carolina Convention, intended as a sort of Declaration of Independence, but which bears about the same relation to the immortal document signed by John Hancock, that pinch-beck bears to pure gold.

The stress of this manifesto is the allegation, that fifteen States (the actual enumeration makes but fourteen) have "deliberately refused for years to fulfil their constitutional obligations," in respect to the return of fugitive slaves; and that "in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation on this subject made in the Constitution."

Now, the truth is, it was solemnly adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States in Prigg's case, eighteen years ago, that the States are under no "obligations" in the premises; that there are no "stipulations" about it with which they have anything to do; and that the duty of providing for the return of fugitives from labor rests exclusively with Congress.

Nearly all the States enumerated in this manifesto, have done nothing more than conform to the decision of that very tribunal, the conservative character of which is affirmed in another part of this same manifesto.

Equally unfortunate is the statement, that the free States have crowned their departure from the views prevailing at the period of the formation of the Constitution, by permitting colored persons to vote.

The truth is, there are not so many free States which now permit that, as there were slave States which permitted it, at and after the adoption of the Constitution.

And wherever it is allowed, it is no new grievance, but an old fact, which South Carolina has permitted to rest without objection for an indefinite period, and which she now brings out, from the lack of a better pretence for a foregone conclusion.

## NEGRO DEPORTATION AND COLONIZATION.

It is not a little remarkable that among all the propositions made in Congress and through the press, of amendments of the Constitution to meet the existing crisis, the only amendment really required has not been once named. And that is, the grant of authority to the National Government to carry out the favorite idea of Mr. Jefferson, and the realization of which he regarded as indispensable to any scheme of ultimate emancipation—the colonization of the free negroes of this country in some region adapted to their physical and social advancement.

We hear that this subject was introduced last week by Mr. Morse, of Maine, in the House committee of thirty-three, and presented in a manner to command great attention. Mr. Morse, who is understood to concur in the general Republican sentiment that the present is not an opportune time to meddle with the Constitution at all, argued nevertheless that if that work is now to be undertaken, it should be commenced at the point where difficulties, existing and in prospect, chiefly pressed. It was to escape the possible burden of a future reluctant slave population, that the introduction of slavery into the Territories was demanded. Why should not the Southern States, asking for such a measure for such a reason, come forward and accept assistance, which the nation was ready to give them, in colonizing such of their negroes as they might themselves, in their own time and way, choose to emancipate?

Mr. Morse also called the attention of Southern gentlemen to the possibility of such commercial changes as would impair, and perhaps destroy, the value of slave labor, whatever territorial range might be given to its employment. It was not by a successful cotton cultivation had not yet been found in combination elsewhere, such as climate, population, and means of transport, that they would not be found, or created, by the persevering efforts of English capital, aiming to disenthral itself from an exclusive dependence upon the cotton-fields of the United States. It was impossible for Southern gentlemen to shut their eyes to what was going on in this respect, in Africa, in Australia, in the East Indies, in China, and elsewhere, or to observe what was passing without apprehension. A great revolution in the production of cotton might occur within the next twenty years, putting at hazard the whole machinery of slave labor at the South, and creating a state of things for which the territorial enlargement of that system of labor, even if it could be acquired, as all signs indicate that it will not be, would be no remedy. Why, then, should not the South avail itself of the readiness of the North, not to intermeddle in their institutions, but to assist them fraternally in removing from the country such slaves as the Southern people might themselves voluntarily emancipate?

This view of Mr. Morse, indicating a large and generous comprehension of the whole subject, and certain to command public attention when the passions of the hour have subsided, are now most opportune, in this, that they effectually repel the suggestion that the free States are indifferent to the real interests of the South, or unwilling to contribute the means which may be necessary to enable the South to reach a safe and practical solution of the questions connected with their domestic institutions.

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## ROBBERY IN THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The President and several members of the Cabinet, with others, were known to be in consultation at the Department of the Interior till a late hour on Saturday night and during the greater portion of yesterday. The general impression was, for a while, that the consultation had reference to the exciting political events now occurring; but last evening we learned that it related to a heavy robbery of State coupon bonds, in the custody of the Indian Bureau, which was discovered on Saturday. These bonds, we understand, belonged to the Indian trust fund, and the amount missing is said to be eight hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The results of the investigation have not been made public, but rumor says that it cannot be ascertained how long the bonds have been missing. Captain Goddard and the detective police have been busy, but whether they have yet struck a snag is not known.

Since writing the above, we learn that the clerk who had the iron safe containing the bonds in charge has, by his own confession, made to Secretary Thompson, on his return from North Carolina, admitted the robbery. From all that can be learned, the transaction was made without criminal intent on the part of the clerk, but was for the benefit of third parties. The great confidence heretofore reposed in the honor and strict integrity of the accused makes the occurrence the more painful. The secrecy with which the investigation was conducted caused the greatest interest in the whole city.

The name of the defaulting clerk is said to be Godard Bailey.

## THE REVENUE TO BE COLLECTED—THE SPRINGFIELD JOURNAL.

The leading article in the *Springfield Journal*, of the 20th instant, and which is supposed, and we presume correctly, to foreshadow the purposes of Mr. Lincoln, has been telegraphed, in substance, to the New York press. We give below the article entire:

"THE UNION, IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—There are not a few who seem to think that the Union will be dissolved whenever the South Carolina secession Convention passes a resolution to that effect. The Union cannot be dissolved by the passage of resolutions. South Carolina may resolve that she is no longer a part of this Union. She may hold secession meetings, mount disunion cockades, plant palmetto trees, make palmetto flags, trample under foot the glorious flag of our country, and proclaim from the housetops her treason and her shame, but all this will not dissolve the Union. She may compel her citizens to resign official places held under the Federal Government—she may close her courts and post offices, and put her own people to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble, but she will still be in the Union, unmolested. She cannot get out of this Union until she conquers this Government. The revenues must and will be collected at her ports, and any resistance on her part will lead to war. At the close of that war, we can tell with certainty whether she is in or out of the Union. While this Government endures, there can be no disunion. If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenue at her ports nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the laws, then comes the tug of war. The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Buchanan may shrink it, or the emergency may not exist during his Administration. In short, then, the Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act, on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the 1st of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln. The laws of the United States must be executed—the President has no discretionary power on the subject—his duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion, by armed force, is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards. This Union is not, will not, and cannot be dissolved, until this Government is overthrown by the traitors who have raised the disunion flag. Can they overthrow it? We think not. They may disturb its peace—they may interrupt the course of its prosperity—they may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder. Let the secessionists understand it—let the press proclaim it—let it fly on the wings of the lightning, and fall like a thunderbolt among those now plotting treason in Convention, that the Republican party, that the great North, aided by hundreds of thousands of patriotic men in the slave States, have determined to preserve the Union—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

## SPEAKING OF THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CASS,

the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* makes use of the following harsh language:

"For the hoary trickster and humbug, who has just retired from the Cabinet because war is not made on South Carolina, we have only to say, that his present imbecility equals his past treachery to this section. Had he been early absent from the President's councils, his Administration might have been more successful."

The case of Judge Watrous, of Texas, is finally disposed of by the Committee on the Judiciary, which reported in favor of impeachment. There seems to be a settled determination to get rid of the case during the session.

Lieutenants Dezier and Hamilton, and several acting midshipmen of South Carolina, have resigned their position in the navy.

W. S. Featherston, a commissioner of Mississippi, had an interview with Governor Magoffin, at Frankfort, on Thursday last.

## ITEMS TELEGRAPHED FROM WASHINGTON.

The President has dispatched three special messengers to Charleston, bearing instructions to Major Anderson and the collector and postmaster.

There is some talk in influential circles of a middle Confederacy in the event of a general dissolution. A Maryland Senator speaks favorably of the project. The *Intelligencer's* article about establishing a free State east of the Blue Ridge is supposed to be an expansion of Hon. Eli Thayer's idea of Virginia white colonization.

The President, it is reported, will send a special message to Congress on Monday, in reference to secession.

The Federal capital is calm. There is very little talk about the secession of South Carolina. A few Southerners were around with secession cockades and Palmetto badges, but they excited but little attention, and no irritation among Northerners. The request of Senator Davis to be replaced on the Senate committee of thirteen creates no special remark or surprise, no matter what sensation writers may say to the contrary. The movement is considered a sagacious one by extreme Southerners.

The seceding members from South Carolina obtained certificates from Speaker Pennington for their full pay and mileage to date of retirement, which were honored at the Treasury, while requisitions for members and other Federal officers from Northern States are invariably refused. The subordinate officers in the Treasury Department look out for their own pay as a matter of course.

There is no longer any doubt that instructions have been sent to Major Anderson, upon the appeal of his wife to the President, to surrender Fort Moultrie if the place is attacked by the secessionists. It is asserted that a distinguished Pennsylvanian has a letter to-day from a prominent citizen of Lancaster, Pa., that as sure as anything exists, if Fort Moultrie is taken by the secessionists, Wheeland, Mr. Buchanan's residence, will be burned to ashes.

**LETTER FROM MR. YANCEY.**—The Hon. William L. Yancey is out in a letter, in which he says:

"I hope that Georgia and Alabama—the mother and daughter States—will not be found separate and in opposing position in this great struggle for State rights and Southern liberties. Alabama will, most assuredly, secede first, and make efforts at co-operation for a Southern Confederacy afterwards. No proffered compromise, no amendments to the Constitution, no proffered additional guarantees, can delay her action for independence a moment. There is no defect in our fundamental law; therefore it needs no alteration. The great defect in the Union is the public conscience and education of the Northern masses upon the slavery question, which begets an irreconcilable and irrepressible conflict between them and that institution, and of course between them and all constitutional provisions which protect that institution. When parties and rulers can control such conscience and eradicate such education, and can then propose new guarantees, it might be worth our while to pause and consider them; but not till then. In the language of my far-seeing, deep-thinking, and fearless friend, Judge Benning, there should be but one watchword now for all the sons of the South, and that, 'Hail for Independence!'"

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**—Lieutenant Charles H. Ogle, of the First Dragoons, has been found guilty, by court martial, of neglect of duty, and sentenced to suspension, forfeiture of pay, and confinement for six months.

**A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.**—A tenement house, occupied by twenty-six families, was burnt at New Haven, Connecticut, on Friday morning. The entire family of Michael Colbert, his wife and four children, perished in the flames.

**THE RECOVERY OF MRS. JUDGE DOUGLAS'S WATCH.**—The police of Memphis, Tennessee, have seized \$2,500 worth of stolen goods, and among them was the valuable gold watch stolen there last fall, from Mrs. Judge Douglas. Three negroes were found in possession of the property.

**THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.**—The House committee of thirty-three have adjourned over to Thursday next. No vote was taken on Mr. Root's resolution.

**HON. CALEB CUSHING.**—Hon. Caleb Cushing arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on Thursday night last, and remained some five hours, after which he departed for Washington. The rumors are various as to the nature of his mission here.

The Charleston Legislature have changed the name of the Committee on Federal Relations to Foreign Relations. A committee was also appointed to style the State flag.

Messrs. Hale and Hughes, from Texas, are here as counsel for Judge Watrous, whom the Committee on the Judiciary of the House recommended to be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

It is pretty well ascertained now that Mr. Crittenden's resolutions will have the earnest support of Messrs. Douglas, Pugh, Bigler, and three or four other Senators not to be named at present.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of George W. Heard, as Secretary of the Legation to China, and Edwin V. Chandler, Marshal of the Consular Court at Bangkok, Siam.

**PRENTICE OF THE JOURNAL.**—A preacher went to the Sunday exercises at his church in South Carolina the other day with a blue cockade on his shoulder, and a big porker walked through the streets of Nashville about the same time with one upon the end of his tail. The latter badge was in the more appropriate place.—*Louisville Journal.*

## FAIR.

The Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of East Washington Mission, Methodist Protestant Church, will open Monday evening, December 24, at six o'clock, and continue two weeks. Season tickets, 25 cents; single admission, 10 cents; children, 5 cents. Dec 24—31

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The members of the Perseverance Fire Company No. 5 have the pleasure to announce to their many inquiring friends and the public in general, that their third grand annual Colliery Party will take place at Franklin Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets, on Tuesday, the 8th of January, 1861. Particulars in future advertisement. By order of the Executive Committee. Dec 24—MTS

## PROVISION STORE.

MRS. C. OCKSTADT, 470 Ninth Street, between D and E streets, informs the public that she is prepared to supply them with Meat, Vegetables, and articles used in the preparation of Soups, of good quality and at low prices. Dec 24

**WHERE TO BUY YOUR HOLIDAY AND OTHER GOODS.**—The places to go for confectionery are, C. Gautier, 252 Penn. ave., and Fussell, corner of Twelfth and F streets.

If you want groceries of any kind, go to Browning & Keating, 353 Penn. ave.; Jesse B. Wilson, 327 Penn. ave.; E. E. White & Co., 63 Louisiana ave.; and to G. G. Evans, 476 Penn. ave.; French & Richstein, 278 Penn. avenue.

If you want dry goods, go to Perry & Brother, corner of Penn. ave. and Ninth street.

If you want a good photograph, go to Mrs. N. L. Donaldson, 182 Centre Market Space.

If you want all kinds of fancy notions, go to Kris Kringle's Headquarters, at Lammond's, 484 Seventh street.

If you want wine or liquors, go to B. Siegel, 391 Penn. ave.; E. E. White, 63 Louisiana ave.; Browning & Keating, 353 Penn. ave.

If you want market provisions, go to G. W. Dutton, F street, near Eleventh.

If you want boots and shoes, go to Henning's, Seventh street, near Md. ave.; H. Janney, 348 Penn. ave.; John Mills, 604 Penn. ave.; in Washington. George Gray, 108 Bridge street, Georgetown.

If you want a good hat, go to Davis, under Brown's Hotel; Henning, Seventh street, near Md. ave.; Anthony, Seventh street, opposite the Avenue House.

If you want gentlemen's furnishing goods, go to Stevens, under Brown's Hotel; E. M. Drew, C street, next to Bank of Washington; T. K. Gray, D street, near Seventh; J. H. Smith, 406 Seventh street; L. Oppenheimer, Penn. ave., near Tenth street.

If you want a good sewing machine, go to Ladd, Webster & Co., 348 Penn. ave.; or to Wheeler & Wilson, 346 Penn. ave.

If you want a good cigar, go to the "Havana Palace," 429 Seventh street.

If you want fuel, go to R. W. Burr, Seventh street, near Mass. ave.; J. T. Given, Fourteenth street, near the Canal; Sheriff & Dawson, Penn. ave., near Third street; George Bogus, Ninth street, near E.

If you want hardware, go to Elvans, 309 Penn. ave.; E. Wheeler, 67 Louisiana ave.; Francis, 490 Seventh street.

If you want to get a good time-piece, go to Lange, 437 Seventh street.

If you want crockery ware, go to Fowler & Co., under Odd Fellows Hall, or to W. Krzyzanowski, 383 Seventh street.

If you want medical varieties, go to Charles Stott, 375 Penn. ave.; Gilman, 350 Penn. ave.

If you want gas fixtures, go to J. W. Thompson & Co., 269 Penn. ave.; G. W. Goodall, 564 Seventh street.

If you want fine pictures and paper hangings, go to Markriter, 486 Seventh street.

If you want furniture, go to Brown's, 360 Seventh street.

## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

**Resolved,** That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

**First.** That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

**Second.** That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

**Third.** That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

**Fourth.** That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

**Fifth.** That the present Democratic Administration has evidenced our worst apprehensions in its measureless subservience to the execution of a sectional interest, as especially evidenced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unequal property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

**Sixth.** That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

**Seventh.** That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

**Eighth.** That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, wherever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority

of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

**Ninth.** That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by pervasions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

**Tenth.** That in the recent votes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-interference and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

**Eleventh.** That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

**Twelfth.** That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

**Thirteenth.** That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

**Fourteenth.** That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization law, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

**Fifteenth.** That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

**Sixteenth.** That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

**Seventeenth.** Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us, in their affirmation and support.

## BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE PLATFORM.

**Resolved,** That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

**First.** That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

**Second.** That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

**Third.** That when the settlers of a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

**Resolved,** That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as will be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

**Resolved,** That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

**Resolved,** That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Whereas one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Messrs. Lewis Clephane & Co.:

Please notify the citizens that LAMMOND, Seventh street, is Kris Kringle's only agent. Dec 24—31

**REMEMBER** the young ones, and buy their Toys from Kris Kringle's agent, LAMMOND, Seventh street. Dec 24—31

**CHINA ORNAMENTS** and Toys of every description, at LAMMOND'S, Seventh street, cheaper than the cheapest. Dec 24—31

## FAIR.

The ladies of Gersuch Chapel Mite Society will have a fair at Potomac Hall, corner of Eleventh street and Maryland avenue, commencing on Thursday, the 20th inst., at seven o'clock, and continuing for several days. Admission—adults, ten cents; children, five cents. Dec 19—1W

**For Holiday Presents at the Proper Prices.**

**SILK ROBES IN ALL COMBINATIONS**  
Rich Dress Silks do.  
Medium Dress Silks do.  
Low-priced Dress Silks do.  
**VELVET CLOAKS, MODERN STYLES.**  
Cloth Cloaks do.  
Shawls do.  
Embroideries do.

The whole of the above reduced in prices to meet the wants of persons with small purses. Our stock of all the leading DRY GOODS STAPLES for every day wants was never so large and cheap.

One price only, marked in plain figures. Carpets, Curtains, Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c., upper floors. Comforts, House Linens, Blankets, &c., basement and the "vaults."

Strangers and sojourners are informed that ours is much the largest and most comprehensive stock in this market, and at prices as low as favorable to their interests.

PERRY & BROTHER, Penn. avenue and Ninth st., "Perry Building." Dec 19—10dd

## PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

WHAT can be compared with a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine? The Ladies say, "Give us a Wheeler & Wilson by all means there is nothing like a Wheeler & Wilson." And they may well say so, as there is no kind of family or plantation sewing which they will not do in a superior style.

And all for \$46.  
Call at the Agency, No. 346 Pennsylvania avenue, or send for a circular.  
P. J. STEER, Agent.

Machines boxed up and forwarded to any part of the country. Dec 22—3wlf

## TWO AT THE PRICE OF ONE.

**Reasons why you should Visit EVANS'S GIFT BOOK STORE,**  
476 Pennsylvania avenue.

**BROUSE** will cost you nothing. Because you cannot spend a few moments better than in looking over a collection of good books.

Because you will receive polite and gentlemanly attention. Because G. G. Evans takes pleasure in exhibiting his goods to persons wishing to purchase or not.

**Reasons why you should Buy your Books AT THE GIFT BOOK STORE.**

First. You can get any book you may want. Second. You can get new and fresh works directly from the press.

Third. You can get them as cheap as at any other store—at publisher's lowest prices. Fourth. You are sure to receive a handsome present with each.

Fifth. You can get more for your money than at any other place in the city. Sixth. You always receive two presents at the price of one.

Remember that you pay no more than you would at any other Establishment, and you have the advantage of receiving an elegant Present, which oftentimes is worth an hundred fold more than the amount paid for